

OLNEY TO HEAD RESERVE BOARD

Paul M. Warburg, W. P. G. Harding and H. A. Wheeler Are Also Picked.

A. C. MILLER IS FIFTH

He Is Assistant Secretary of Interior and Represents Far West.

OLNEY'S "YES" AWAITED

Board Will Control in Large Measure the Finances of Country.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Wilson has completed his selections for the Federal Reserve Board and unless some of these decline membership the five nominations will be sent to the Senate this week. The five men to whom the President has tendered places on the board are:

Richard Olney of Boston, former Secretary of State, to whom has been offered the governorship of the board.

Paul M. Warburg of New York, former head of the National Chamber of Commerce.

W. P. G. Harding, president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.

Harry A. Wheeler, vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago and former head of the National Chamber of Commerce.

A. C. Miller of San Francisco, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He was formerly professor of finance at the University of Chicago.

The tender of the governorship of the board to ex-Secretary Olney and the selection of Mr. Warburg as New York's representative were predicted in *This Sun* on Sunday. The question of greatest interest in the President's selections, aside from the identity of the Western member, relates to Mr. Olney's attitude toward the offer. Strong doubt existed in the minds of many persons in the capital tonight that Mr. Olney will accept.

It was pointed out that he refused the Ambassadorship to Great Britain last year, giving as his most important reason his advanced age. He is now 75 years old, and although he is vigorous it is difficult to convince some persons familiar with his present attitude toward arduous official duties that he will be willing to undertake the great task of heading the body which is to install the new currency system.

Visited by Col. House.

Mr. Olney was visited in Boston last week by Col. E. M. House of Texas, who informed him of the President's desire to name him governor of the board. He consented to take the proffer under consideration, but his final answer has not yet been sent to the White House.

If Mr. Olney accepts he will represent New England on the board. Mr. Warburg will represent the East, Mr. Harding the South, Mr. Wheeler the middle West and Mr. Miller will represent the far West.

The President under the provisions of the Glass-Steagall currency law is empowered to select the five members of the board, aside from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, with due consideration to geographical, financial and commercial requirements. He is specifically forbidden to select more than one member from any one of the twelve reserve districts which have been designated by the organization committee of the reserve board.

The five members of the board named by the President are required to devote their entire time to the business of the reserve system and are allowed an annual salary of \$12,000 each. They are debarred from holding any position in any member bank of the reserve system during their incumbency and for two years thereafter.

Organization of the Board.

The section of the law relating to the board is in part as follows:

"Of the five persons thus appointed by the President at least two shall be persons experienced in banking or finance. One shall be designated by the President to serve for two years, one for four, one for six, one for eight and one for ten years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ten years unless sooner removed for cause by the President.

"Of the five persons thus appointed one shall be designated as governor and one as vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The governor of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to the supervision, shall be the active executive officer."

The men appointed by the President with Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams will have tremendous power in their hands. They will control in a large measure the finances of the country. They will have the power of fixing discount rates in the various districts and may order the transfer of reserves from one section to another. They will supervise the banks, regulate the issue and retirement of the currency and may in an emergency suspend for a stated term all requirements for maintenance of cash reserves by banks in the system.

The President has declared in the strongest terms his realization of the importance of choosing well. He believes that the board requires men of the same high integrity as that which is sought for members of the Supreme Court in the spring that he felt as if he had the selection of five justices of that tribunal on his hands.

The naming of the members of the board

LAW TAKES \$12,500 NECKLACE.

Mrs. Watson Must Return Ornament to Mother's Estate.

Mrs. Susan Matilda Watson, wife of the Rev. J. Henry Watson of 51 West Seventy-fifth street and daughter of the late Dean Hoffman, who left real estate worth more than \$10,000,000, must give up a pearl necklace worth \$12,500 as the result of a decision filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by Lemuel E. Quigg as referee.

The necklace belonged to Mrs. Watson's mother, Mrs. Mary C. Hoffman, who died several years ago, making her daughter and William H. Harris executors. The executors reported that a \$12,500 pearl necklace had been given to her by her mother during her lifetime. Objections to this disposition of the necklace were made by Hoffman Nickerson and Margaret H. Gallatin, grandchildren of Mrs. Hoffman, and Quigg was appointed to take testimony.

In his report Mr. Quigg says that while it appears to have been Mrs. Hoffman's purpose to give the necklace to her daughter there is no real proof that she ever did so, and for this reason the necklace must be returned to the estate and its value divided among the heirs.

SPEAK SOFTLY, BOSSY IS NEAR!

The Kindly Word Is Good Milk Indicator, Dairy Manager Says.

VERONA, N. J., May 4.—Employees of the big dairy of the Fairfield Dairy Company at Fairfield, near here, have been instructed not to use harsh language in addressing the cows.

Stephen Francisco, the head of the company, believes that if the cows are spoken to kindly and are given to believe that their keepers have affection for them they will give more milk than if the attendants are rough spoken.

The animals at the Fairfield dairy are otherwise coddled. Instead of being roughly curried their coats are cleaned by the vacuum process.

STEAMER AFIRE AT SEA; LINERS GO TO RESCUE

Unidentified Vessel Burning 300 Miles South of Cape Race.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 4.—A steamer the name of which was not learned was found ablaze from stem to stern by the steamer Seydlitz today 300 miles south of Cape Race. There were no signs of life aboard and the clouds of smoke about the boat were so great that it was impossible for the commander of the Seydlitz to distinguish the name.

The ship, however, is believed to have been a freighter or an oil tank vessel of no considerable size, not even having a wireless service.

The position of the burning vessel was given as latitude 41.27 north and longitude 51.07 west. The Seydlitz, sighting the vessel, hurried as near to her as possible and the captain looked about for lifeboats containing the crew. He saw none, however. He immediately sent wireless calls for assistance.

The calls were answered by the *Franklin*, fifty miles to the eastward and bound for Boston. The *Olympic*, 200 miles to the west, headed for New York, also responded. The *Olympic* had passed near the spot about twelve hours before and had not seen the burning boat or sighted any life boats or heard any signals of distress.

The weather on the Grand Banks was moderate to-day and in the event of necessity it would have been easy for a rescuing ship to have taken off the members of the crew from the burning ship. It seems quite certain, however, that no such rescue work was done by any vessel having wireless.

Among other ships assumed to be near by are the *Pennsylvania*, west bound; the *North German Lloyd Kronprinz Wilhelm*, bound for New York; the *French liner Florida*, bound for New York; the *Cunarder Pannonia*, east bound; the *American liner Philadelphia* and the *Pretoria*.

BOY THINKS HE SHOT ANOTHER.

Death Claims East Side Mother's Two Sons in One Evening.

A little boy was killed upon a housetop in Bayard street last Sunday. A bullet whizzed from somewhere and struck the child squarely in the forehead. The detectives puzzled and puzzled over the case and didn't know which way to turn.

But the mystery was cleared yesterday through the courage and honesty of the boy who fired the shot. He is Tomaso Tomaselli, 17 years old, and he had been thinking hard since Sunday afternoon, when he was firing at a target on the roof of 59 Bayard street and sent a bullet wildly toward the roof of No. 70, where little Frank Fraga was playing.

Tomaso is a good boy and he reasoned it out with himself that it was his duty to tell the police that he probably was to blame, although unintentionally, for the death of Frank. Coroner Feinberg had to send Tomaso to the Tombs because there was no other action to be taken, but the chances are that Tomaso will be released on bail to-day.

Everybody in the neighborhood of 333 East Eleventh street knew yesterday about the burden of sorrow that has fallen on the mother of the dead boy. Death took from her two children in one evening. The reason that Frank happened to be on the roof of 70 Bayard street when Tomaso's bullet found him was that his mother had to go to Bellevue Hospital on sudden news that her two-year-old baby was dying of pneumonia. So she took Frank to his grandmother's in Bayard street, hurried to the hospital and waited there till the baby died. And then, after overcoming her grief and going to Bayard street, she found that Frank was dead.

That is why neighbor women did their best to comfort her yesterday and tried to keep her from the front room of the flat in which are the two coffins.

GREEN STRIKE RE-SCOTCH. NOW IN NON-REPELABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW Usher & Co., Edinburgh, Adm.

HIRAM DURYEA SLAIN BY HIS SON CHESTER

Aged Retired Manufacturer Shot Seven Times in Brooklyn Home.

PISTOL AND RIFLE USED

Man, 81, Was on Sleeping Porch When Son, 43, Fired—No Quarrel Heard.

Hiram Duryea, retired manufacturer, was murdered by his son, Chester Duryea, early this morning at their home at 120 Eighty-fifth street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Seven shots were fired by the younger Duryea, five from an automatic pistol and two from a magazine rifle. All took effect, causing instant death. The murder took place on the sleeping porch of the Duryea home.

There were three servants and a housekeeper in the house who heard the shots. They seized the young man, but he showed no disposition to run away and waited calmly for the police. He was arrested as he sat upon his bed across the enclosed porch from that on which the body of his father lay.

At the Fort Hamilton station Duryea said that he was engaged in mercantile business, the nature of which he would not disclose. His talk was incoherent and his actions impressed the police as being very strange. The servants did not add to the cause of the crime, for none of them had heard conversation between father and son.

Dr. Gardiner, who came from the Norwegian Hospital, found Gen. Duryea's body practically riddled with bullets. Fired at close range from powerful guns they had torn their way entirely through the body. Several were aimed at the head and several at the chest.

Mr. Duryea was 81 years of age. His son is 43.

The reason for the killing is puzzling the Fort Hamilton police, who were called by the servants immediately after the shooting. They were told that the younger Duryea had been acting strangely all the afternoon and that after writing what appeared to be editorials of a legal nature had dined with his father and later retired.

Chester Duryea was taken to the Butler street station and questioned by Assistant District Attorney Conway. He would not tell what induced him to kill his father.

Hiram Duryea was the son of Hendrick Vanderbilt Duryea and Ann Wright Duryea and was born at Manassas, L. I., in 1843. He married in 1868 Miss Laura D. Burnell. Two sons and two daughters were born, of whom Chester was the only one living with his father at the time of the shooting.

During the civil war he served as Lieutenant of artillery and later as Captain in the Fifth New York Infantry. In 1866 he became brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers on account of service at the battle of Gaines Mills, Va. He was president of the Veterans Association and also a member of the Army and Navy and the Crockett Athletic clubs.

In 1902 Mrs. Chester Duryea brought suit against her husband for separation, alleging cruelty. At the time an effort was made by both parties to have the proceedings private. It was over a year later that Mrs. Duryea won her suit and also the custody of their son, Chester B. Jr.

A couple of years after the suit was decided Duryea made motion to have the amount of the alimony he paid his wife reduced and produced evidence to show that his estate would not bear his paying the yearly sum of \$2,340. Mrs. Duryea was then living in Paris with her son.

WHY MARY GARDEN WAS LET GO.

Opera Company, It Is Said, Overpaid Her and She Kept Money.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Mary Garden did not get a contract to sing for the Chicago Philharmonic Grand Opera Company next season because of a "misunderstanding" with the diva over an item of \$1,800, it was revealed here to-day.

The directors of the company say that through a clerical error Miss Garden received an overpayment of \$1,800 last year. This year she was requested to sing an extra performance in Milwaukee without compensation to square this "error."

She refused, asserting that she owed the company nothing. That caused a breach which has not healed and Chicago will be without her during the season of 1914-15.

ASK NATIONWIDE MINE STRIKE.

Diggers Send in Hundreds of Petitions to Executive Board.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, which began a session here to-day, will consider hundreds of petitions from local unions and district organizations demanding a general strike. The situation in Colorado, where President Wilson is using United States troops to preserve order, will also come up. Members of the board said that the use of the military in Colorado has accentuated conditions throughout the coal fields generally and has increased the demand for a strike in all the mines, East and West.

President White said that the board meeting will last two weeks. He admitted that some of the board members are in sympathy with the demand for a nationwide strike. Another member characterized a general strike as "general foolishness" and said he did not think such a thing probable.

ATLANTA AND RETURN. May 4.—Improved schedules via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Ing. 11st Bway, N. Y. C. —Adm.

FIRE SCHOOL TO SEE ENGINES.

Girl of Thirteen Confesses She Started Two Blazes.

A little girl, who wanted to see the fire drill and the fire engines, confessed to Detective Birmingham last night that she had set two fires in Public School 170, 37 West 111th street, yesterday morning. Both fires were put out without having done damage.

The first fire was at about 10 o'clock in the morning. Miss Emily Morton, assistant principal, saw a wisp of smoke curling out of the closet of her office and found papers on the floor smoldering. She stamped the fire out, wondered a while, then forgot about it.

About 11 o'clock smoke curled from the ventilator in the room where Miss Sarah Duffy was teaching. Miss Duffy notified the office, the bells were rung and in two and a half minutes the 3,500 pupils were all in the street. Then teachers poured water down the ventilator and by the time the engines arrived the blaze was out.

The Fire Marshal's office was notified and Assistant Marshal Montgomery Wade and Detective Birmingham went to the school and questioned the pupils. Lillian Cohen, 13, of 39 West 112th street aroused their suspicions by her evasive answers, and last night they went to her home.

Confronted by the detective, Lillian began to cry and confessed. She was taken to the West 123d street station and later sent to the Children's society. She will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning.

MISS GRACE STRACHAN ILL.

Board of Education District Superintendent to Undergo Operation.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, a district superintendent for the Board of Education and a leader in the equal pay for women teachers movement, is in a Brooklyn hospital suffering from appendicitis. An operation will be performed to-day. She was taken to the hospital on Sunday from her home, 1115 Ocean avenue.

SHE WANTS \$150,000 FROM S. P. HINCKLEY

Actress Charges Breach of Promise on Eve of His Son's Wedding.

Papers filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit against Samuel Parker Hinckley, who lives at the University Club and is the father of Samuel Nelson Hinckley, whose engagement to Miss Catherine Gordon Hamersley was announced recently, discloses a claim by Mrs. Laura Jane Rogers, an actress and divorcee, that Samuel Parker Hinckley has broken a promise of marriage to her. Mrs. Rogers asks for \$150,000 damages.

It was learned last night that the suit filed yesterday through Arthur L. Phillips, an attorney of 99 Nassau street, follows a previous action brought several months ago by Mrs. Rogers through John F. McIntyre. At that time Mr. McIntyre denied that the suit was for breach of promise. A notice of discontinuance of the first action was filed a few days later.

The alleged promise on which the new suit is brought is said to have been made during a trip abroad at the time the promise alleged in the suit already settled was made.

Mrs. Rogers has taken unimportant parts in a number of theatrical productions, it was learned last night. She was divorced in Kings county two years ago from a man named Rogers, who did not defend the suit. It is said that Mr. Hinckley became attentive to Mrs. Rogers before she got her divorce, and that after she had been freed from her husband she took an extensive trip abroad with Mr. Hinckley, buying many articles which she intended to form a part of her wedding trousseau.

It is alleged by Mrs. Rogers that Mr. Hinckley has been divorced by his wife, who was Miss Rosalie Nelson of the well known Long Island family to which Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt is related.

This assertion surprised many who knew the Hinckleys. In the summer of 1910 Mrs. Hinckley signed a release of her dower interest in valuable real estate near Lawrence, L. I. The release, which was filed in the County Clerk's office at Mineola, L. I., stated that the Hinckleys were separated and that Mrs. Hinckley had agreed to accept \$14,000 for the release of dower. Since that time Mrs. Hinckley has been spending much of her time abroad.

Mr. Hinckley was graduated from Harvard in 1871. He has a town house at 169 East Sixty-first street.

WILSON HOLDS OFFICE IN TENT.

Leaving Place of Taft and Roosevelt New Used for Business.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Wilson utilized to-day for the first time the outdoor tent office that has been put up for his use in the White House gardens. The tent was used by Roosevelt and Taft as a lounging place, but President Wilson is the first Executive to utilize it to transact business. The President has complained that his private office in the executive office building is without proper ventilation, and it was said to-day that it will be used in the future in the heated period only during rainy or cold spells.

The first caller received by the President in the tent was Senator-elect Underwood.

GERMANS PRAY FOR AIRCRAFT.

Kaiser Orders Special Petition Inserted in Lutheran Liturgy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, May 4.—The *Tagesspiegel* says the Kaiser has ordered the insertion in the liturgy of the Lutheran Church of a special prayer for military and naval aircraft.

Bretton Woods Hotel, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant, The Mount Washington, Bretton Office, 218 5th St., Tel. 2220 Med. St. —Adm.

FREE HAND URGED FOR ARMY AT VERA CRUZ

Funston Unable to Protect Water Mains Furnishing Supply to City—Attack by Federals Expected

By DUDLEY HARMON.

Special correspondent of THE SUN with Rear Admiral Badger's fleet.

VERA CRUZ, May 4.—It is most important that emphasis be laid on the necessity of giving Gen. Funston a free hand. The Tejar pumping station, on which the city depends for its water supply, is nine miles from here. It is adequately defended by marines, but the water main is exposed at several points to destruction by the Mexican troops at some points this side of Tejar, and Gen. Funston is forbidden to make a move to drive them out. The breaking of the water main would be disastrous to the city and to the army.

I accompanied Brig.-Gen. Funston this afternoon on his first inspection of the advanced American post held by Major Smedley Butler's marines and the extra three battalions of marines which were sent out after the alarm caused by the attack by the Mexicans, which was reported on Saturday. This post is at the Tejar water works, nine miles from the city.

Gen. Funston and party travelled from Vera Cruz to Tejar in a flat car train, which was barricaded and armed. The reason for this was that there are scattered groups of Mexican soldiers at several points in the vicinity of the advanced American post. It is understood here that the provisions of the armistice prevent any extension of the American lines and patrols cannot be sent beyond the point at which the post is now situated. It also prevents the forcing back of the Mexican patrols.

The main Mexican forces are in a strong position five miles beyond Tejar. The railway track is torn up from Tejar onward. An extension of the American lines surrounding Tejar is very desirable, as under present conditions there is nothing to prevent the Mexicans from using their artillery on the pumping station. If the water works, which are the city of Vera Cruz's sole supply, were destroyed under present conditions the result would be serious, as the city would have to depend on the water distilled on the warships, and there is hardly enough of this to supply the soldiers and sailors. At present the water works are exposed in several places to damage by Mexican artillery.

Gen. Funston and his party returned to the headquarters at the Terminal Hotel at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MEXICO CITY REFUGEES PREDICT FALL OF HUERTA

Dictator Maintains Defiant Attitude, Although His Ministers Are Said to Be Ready to Leave Him.

By E. DE L. SLEVIN.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VERA CRUZ, May 4.—Refugees who arrived here this morning from Mexico City confirm previous reports that the Huerta Government is tottering. Various successors to Porfirio y Rojas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been discussed. Huerta's Ministers, with the exception of Madero, Lozano and Naranjo, are said to be anxious to get out before the crash comes. They have repeatedly resigned, but Huerta will not permit them to retire.

The refugees praise President Huerta's indomitable pluck and sang-froid in the face of disaster. He is defiant toward his enemies and is preserving order. He is, they say, sincerely solicitous for the comfort and safety of Americans.

W. W. Canada, the American Consul here, announces that the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City arranged tonight for the departure of a train carrying 500 Americans from the capital. The train will run to Coahuacalco, where it will arrive on Wednesday morning. Rear Admiral Badger will send a vessel to Puerto Mexico to bring the refugees here, after which they will be sent to New Orleans.

Mr. Canada also announces that the American Consuls and agents at Coahuacalco, Ciudad del Carmen, the port of Frontera, Campeche and Progreso have been ordered to embark for the United States, leaving the French consular agents in charge. He says a wireless message has been sent to leave Frontera for Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche and Progreso, to take on all the Americans at those places and sail with them for New Orleans.

The refugee train which arrived this morning from Mexico City brought forty Americans. They had passports from

Gen. Blanquet, the Minister of War, and were well treated. They say Gen. Gustavo Maass dined them at Soledad and offered them horses for the overland stretch at the break in the railroad over which they had to proceed before reaching another train which brought them to Vera Cruz.

The refugees report that hundreds of Americans are arriving safely in Mexico City from the interior towns. Many are not thinking about leaving the capital, as they believe that the crisis has passed and peace is near.

News from Tampico under date of Sunday says the larger oil wells are still safe. The Federals have received 2,000 reinforcements and there had been no fighting for two days. The Federals have also blocked the channel with barges. The rebels are in a strong position at the San Juan Casino. They are not destructive because of the uncertainty of international relations.

It is also said that Capt. Doughty of the British cruiser *Hermione* is handling the refugees. Fifty have been placed on the collier *Cydrops* and more are expected from the interior. Merchants here are continuing their hoarding of silver, and the exchange rate keeps up. There is a serious shortage of silver now. Gen. Funston will take up this problem and investigate it at the same time that he is looking into the food situation. He will take as drastic action as possible to relieve the situation. The authorities are looking for an American who gave a Confederate fifty dollar bill to a money changer.

News reached here to-day that John R. Silliman, acting American Consul in San Luis Potosi, has been a prisoner in the hands of Gen. Joaquin Maass, the Federal commander, for eleven days and has been threatened every night with execution.

This information was brought here by two American newspaper correspondents, who were also imprisoned, but were released later.

The superdreadnought *New Gun* arrived here this morning. No gun salute was fired by the other warships here in order to avoid alarming the Mexicans.

FUNSTON FACING 15,000 MEXICANS MAY ADVANCE

Bluejackets Likely to Reland in Fear of Clash at Vera Cruz.

CARRANZA IS BARRED BY MEDIATION BOARD

A. B. C. Diplomats Withdraw Invitation to the Rebel Chief.

PLAN TO CHECK HUERTA ALONE IS OPPOSED

Wilson and Bryan Not Displeased With Latest Developments.

ENVOYS WILL NOT TALK

They Insist That Public Must Look to State Department.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Two strong points developed to-night in the Mexican situation. First, that Brig.-Gen. Funston has been given a free hand to extend his lines out from Vera Cruz for operations in case of a clash with the 15,000 Mexican troops which Gen. Maass has gathered near that city.

Second, that the mediators have withdrawn their invitation to Gen. Carranza to attend the mediation proceedings.

It became known in Washington tonight that word had been conveyed to Brig.-Gen. Funston, commanding the army at Vera Cruz, that he might modify, as the exigencies of the case determine, the orders under which he is operating.

It was made clear to Gen. Funston that in view of the massing of troops on his front by the Mexican Federal Generals the need for the extension of his lines out from Vera Cruz was doubtless growing daily more important. He was therefore given to understand that the force of bluejackets and marines recently withdrawn from Vera Cruz and ordered back to the battleships and cruisers would be held in readiness to assume the policing of Vera Cruz at once if necessity arose.

It was remarked that such an arrangement relieving Gen. Funston of having to give any thought to the internal conditions at Vera Cruz would put at his disposal at once, for operations against any attack by the newly gathered army of 15,000 Federals, a force of approximately 7,000 men.

Maass Has Well Equipped Army.

It is understood at the War and Navy departments to-night that the situation within the municipality of Vera Cruz continually improves, but as to the conditions at a distance from the city the belief prevails that they are going from bad to worse and also that there is no exaggeration in the assertions that Gen. Maass's army now numbers more than 15,000 well equipped Federal soldiers.

That the Federals' force outside Vera Cruz is becoming more and more certain of itself daily is evidenced by the fact that again last night demand was made for the surrender of the water works. Its purpose is regarded as a very evident suggestion of the Federals that a trial of force, if precipitated by the American defenders of the pumping station, would not be unwelcome.

The water works are of use to the city of Vera Cruz, which for the present is American territory. They are of no use to the Federals. Their suggestion of the surrender of the station and their hope for the accomplishment of its capture can bring to them no comfort or any advantage for any peaceful purpose. It is this suggestion which worries Gen. Funston and he has not been loath to suggest in his turn his annoyance and worry over the condition which the demand threatens.

Mediators Eliminate Carranza.

A new turn came in the Mexican situation late to-night when it was understood in Washington that the mediators have withdrawn their invitation to Carranza to participate in the mediation proceedings. It is said this action was taken because of Carranza's refusal to enter into an armistice with Huerta pending the effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of Mexico's internal differences.

What